[THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1774. THE [NUMBER 1625.]

NEW-YORK JOURNAL; OR, GENERAL ADVERTISER. THE

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published Nov. 8th, 1773.
Flour at 21*s.* per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of fineſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 7 ¼ oz. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	7/ 6d	Beef per Barrel	50/ 0d
Flour	20 6	Pork	70
Brown Bread	17 0	Salt	2/9 to 2 6
Weſt-India Rum	3 8	Bohea Tea	4 6
New-England do.	2 6	Chocol. per Doz.	20 0
Muſcovado Sugar	62 0	Bees Wax	2 3
Single refin'd ditto	1 1	Indian Corn per Buſh.	3 0
Molaſſes	2 1	Wood	24 to 36 0

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Riſing and Setting, till Thurſday next.

D's	Age	High Water.	riſes H.	M.	ſets H.	
Thurſday	14	8	after 6	33	before 5	Full
Friday	15	9	6	32	5	
Saturday	0	9	6	31	5	
Sunday	17	10	6	29	5	
Monday	18	11	6	28	5	
Tueſday	19	12	6	26	5	
Wedneſday	20	12	6	25	5	

Days 10 Hours 54 minutes the 24th. O Saturday next.

DELAWARE LOTTERY,

For the Sale of Lands belonging to the Earl of Stirling.

THE Managers of this Lottery have been obliged to poſtpone the Drawing of it, for want of exact Accounts of the Sales of ſome Tickets ſent to diſtant Places: Every neceſſary Preparation is now making for the Drawing, and every Perſon who has any Tickets on Hand, which they intend to return, are deſired to do it forthwith, to the Perſons from whom they received them. Tickets to be had at the uſual Places. 24 27

The Engliſh Grammar-School,

IT has been thought, that, with boys of a tolerable genius, twelve years of age, is a proper time to begin the ſtudy of latin; but this it is ſaid muſt be determined by the extent of capacity. The undertaker, with great deference, begs leave to ſuppoſe a greater equality in the genius and powers of children than is generally allowed; and that the apparent inequality proceeds from an early neglect in the cultivation of their little faculties. He is of opinion, if ſo perfect a mode of education could be eſtabliſhed, that the opening gems of the little mind ſhould be attentively watched for, tenderly cheriſhed when obſerved, and brought to full growth and vigour by wholeſome exerciſe. If a child be ſuffered to advance to his twelfth year, before he has been accuſtomed to the exercitations of a grammar-ſchool, he will have contracted ſuch an inactive diſpoſition and averſion to learning, as the beſt maſters are but rarely able to remove. On the other hand, if before that time he is ſent to learn latin, inacceſſible ſo young, to arguments on its neceſſity for advancing himſelf among men; he ſpurns at the laborious taſk, grows diſguſted with it altogether, and as Mr. Locke ſays, "'Tis ten to one abhors it all his life, for the ill uſage it procured him."

From an impartial view of theſe matters, it is preſumed, will appear the great utility, if not the abſolute neceſſity of an Engliſh grammar-ſchool, where the faculties of children may be improved by exerciſes more intelligible, conſequently more likely to conciliate the youthful inclination; and where they may be taught the principles of grammar in their own language, with a very clear and familiar determination reſpecting all the grammatical terms.

With this great and important object in his view, the undertaker of this ſchool, firſt ſolicited the indulgence of the public, and, he flatters himſelf, hitherto he hath diſcharged his duty, to the entire ſatisfaction of thoſe, who have been pleaſed to entruſt him with the care of their children.

With reſpect to *Pronunciation*, having an intimate acquaintance with the original formation of the ſeveral ſounds in our language, he teaches, That, with as much certainty, as others, to ſtrike the different muſical ſounds on any inſtrument: And his method of reading, he believes, is governed by a taſte corrected and improved by many advantageous circumſtances.

But, being determined to render this ſchool as extenſively ſerviceable as poſſible, inſomuch that the mere Engliſh ſcholar, may be advancing at the ſame time, in the other uſeful branches of knowledge, which, however, would make it an undertaking far beyond the power of one man to execute with a conſcientious exactneſs; he hath engaged the aſſiſtance of an excellent *Writing Maſter*, who is likewiſe an *able Mathematician*,—and their Schools will, therefore, in future, be under the direction of

Thomas Byerley, and Joſiah Day,

Who propoſe to teach in the following order.

The ſeveral Undermentioned are the Diſtances.

READING, Firſt with a view to correct all contracted ill habits, and to leſſen natural defects,—as well as to inculcate the ule of the pauſes.

The names and properties of *Letters*, with their combination into ſyllables and words.

The properties of *Words*, their relation to, and dependence upon, each other, with their derivation from other languages.

In this part, the manner of the latin grammar will be obſerved with thoſe, who, from the Engliſh, are intended to be bred to the latin grammar-ſchool.

The proper diſpoſition of words in *Sentences*. In every part the Maſter will be ready to explain reaſons for every thing he learns, and to put all into immediate practice; but eſpecially in the laſt part, he will be taught the doctrine of punctuation, after the manner of the ancient *Biſhop of Oxford*, with the uſe of the *Capitals* and *Marks*.

The elements of *Compoſition*, as far as they regard the ordinary purpoſes of life; including the uſe of the *Ellipſis* and of *Tranſpoſition*; inſtructions to avoid *Tautology*, and a *meon or improper diction*; with ſome general inſtructions for the attaining of a *pure and elegant ſtyle*.

The uſeful and ornamental art of *Letter-Writing* will be attended to, in all it's complicated branches, and the cuſtom of the beſt academies in *England*, which frequently reſolve their ſchools into ſeveral correſponding ſocieties, will be adopted for that purpoſe.

A proper and elegant reading of the *Engliſh Claſſics*, with regard to *Emphaſis*, *Cadence*, and a juſt *Modulation* of the voice, to expreſs the various paſſions and humours, which occur in our beſt authors.

WRITING,
In all the uſeful and ornamental hands.

ARITHMETIC,
Vulgar, decimal, and logarithmetical.

Book-keeping after the *Italian method*, and the cuſtom of the moſt regular counting-houſes.

Geometry, *Menſuration* of ſuperficies and ſolids.

Gauging, with the uſe of the ſliding rule, plain ſcale, and ſector.

Trigonometry, plain and ſpherical: with its application to *Altimetry* and *Longimetry*.

Surveying. *Navigation*, in its ſeveral kinds.

Gunnery, *Fortification*, *Optics*, *Perſpective*.

Coſmography, and *Geography*.

Dialling and *Projection* of the Sphere.

Principles of *Aſtronomy* and *Natural Philoſophy*.

The uſe of the *Globes*.

Algebra and *Fluxions*, or the *New Geometry*, by which the young *Philomath* may be enabled to inveſtigate the higher and more abſtruſe parts of the *Newtonian Matheſis*; ſuch as the *maxima*, and *minima* of quantities; the quadrature of *curves*, and *curve lined ſpaces*; the *cubature* of *ſolids*: the centers of *gravity* and *percuſſion*: the *laws of motion*, and *gravitation* of bodies: *projectile* and *central* forces, from which are deduced the elements of the *Planetary motions*: Theory of *Pendulums* and *vibrating chords*, and others of the more refined parts of the *Phyſico-Mechanical Matheſis*.

The firſt Saturday in every month, will be a day of general and public examination, where every perſon inclined to think favourably of this plan, it is hoped, may be confirmed in his opinion: But any gentleman, calling in the ſchool hours, any day, may be informed of the decorum, œconomy, and mode of inſtruction.

Children from the country will be received, and lodged in a houſe of credit, where care ſhall be taken, that the beſt example be ſet before them, and proper proviſion made for them. The undertakers will, likewiſe, if deſired, provide for them *maſters*, in the polite accompliſhments of *Dancing* and *Muſic*.

The *Terms* are, half a piſtole entrance, and a piſtole a quarter.

The undertakers pledge themſelves to the public, that every part of this plan, ſhall be faithfully carried into execution, and beg leave to ſubſcribe themſelves,

The Public's
Devoted Servants,
THOMAS BYERLEY.
JOSIAH DAY.

WANTED, at May next, a houſe of a reaſonable rent, where a commodious ſchool room may be made. 24 27

WANTED
AS AN

APPRENTICE, at the Univerſal Store,

A LAD of about 14 or 15 Years of Age, who can read and write well, is already capable of immediate Service, and can find himſelf every Thing but Victuals and Lodging.

Alſo wanted, a SERVANT,

A Lad of about the ſame Age, who will be provided for, if he is willing to act on the Terms which will be propoſed to him; Both theſe Lads muſt have good Characters and creditable Families, who will give Security for their reſpective faithful Performance of Articles.——Inquire of *Gerardus Duyckinck*. 24 27

William Hawxhurſt,

At Burling's-Slip, but to ſell,

COMMON Glaſſes, at 12s. per Barrel,
2 Years old ditto, at 40s. ditto,
3 Years old ditto, to rich as is uſed at the other Houſe } at 10l. do.
on Leather,
Choice Lineſ Oil,
Beſt dealed Spermaceti Oil, being the beſt kind of Lamp Oil
Palm,
STERLING } Candles, from 9d. to 1s. 3d.
Pot Aſh, Kettles,

The partnerſhip lately ſubſiſting between us, the ſubſcribers, of this city, merchants, is diſſolved by mutual conſent. All perſons indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip, are deſired to make payment to Mr. Samuel Broome, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Samuel Broome, deceaſed, in Fredrick-ſtreet, on the firſt Wednesday in the ſeveral months of February, March, April, and May next, of ſuch of the ſaid debts as remain unpaid after the commencement of the ſaid firſt mentioned month, and all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid partnerſhip, are deſired to bring in the ſame, to the ſaid Samuel Broome, in order to be diſcharged.

Fiſhkill, Jan. 31. NATHAN BULKLY, } *Comiſſ.*
24 36 EBENEZER BANKS, }

Juſt now arrived from Philadelphia,

DOCTOR HILL's
Newly improved, great

STOMACHICK TINCTURE.

THIS is a very excellent medicine for all weak ſtomachs; it gives a good healthy appetite and a ſound digeſtion; and as the moſt diſeaſes have certainly their origin in a weak ſtomach, ſo by the uſe of this Tincture they may be prevented.

ALSO, a freſh quantity of
Doct. HILL's AMERICAN BALSAM,

Of which the goodneſs is now ſo well known in America, as being an infallible and the moſt innocent, ſure, and effectual medicine for any diſorders in the breaſt, ſhort breath, cold, cough, ſwimming in the head, and for children in the whooping cough, and in moſt other diſorders. By the proper uſe of this Balſam for a reaſonable time, many have alſo received great benefit and relief, and ſome are effectually cured of the moſt painful rheumatiſms, colic, gravel, and in conſumptions. Dr. Hill's own directions, printed in London, are wrapt about each bottle: The price therein mentioned is meant ſterling money; but, for the benefit of the poor it is allowed to be ſold in New-York for 4s. 10d. a bottle, and by the dozen, 4s. 4d. a bottle currency; and to prevent counterfeiting,—this *American Balſam*, and the newly improved great *Stomachick Tincture*, are only, by appointment, to be ſold by

MICHAEL HOFFMAN,
Shop-keeper in Broad-Way, near the Oſwego Market, and by no body elſe in New-York. 23—26

ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS,
For this COUNTRY,
AND AMERICAN,
For the Weſt-Indies and Southern Provinces;
To be had on the loweſt Terms, of

JOHN ARTHUR,
Near PECK's-SLIP,

Who has juſt received per the Dutcheſs of Gordon,
A FULL AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
ENGLISH SEEDS, viz.

EARLY CHARLTON, dwarf, and large marrow, Spaniſh Morotto, and white rouncival peas; large Windſor, broad Spaniſh, Sandwich, long pod, and Managan beans; ſpeckled and white dwarf kidney ditto; early ſugar loaf, York, Barterſea, drum or flat-head, Ruſſia, white, and red Dutch cabbage-ſeed; Scotch cale, green and yellow ſavoy, purple and white Naples, colli-flower, red and white beet, aſparagus, green and white Turky, and large prickly cucumber; corn ſalad, chervil, orange and lemon carrot, Batavia white and green curl'd endive; cabbage, brown Dutch Sileſia, capuchin, imperial white and green, coſs lettuce ſeed; London leek, blood red, Straſburgh, white Spaniſh, Portugal, and Welſh onion; broad leaf, curl'd, and Hamburgh parſley, Minoo, London, ſhort top, and turnip radiſh; ſolid and upright celery, broad leaf and prickly ſpinage, early Dutch, Whiteſtone, and red round turnip ſeeds; thyme, ſummer and winter ſavory, ſweet marjoram, Basil, fennel and hyſſop, broad red, white Dutch and hop clover ſeed.

Said ARTHUR *has likewiſe for Sale,*
On the lowſt Terms,

Men's ribb'd and plain, white and colour'd ſilk hoſe, from 20s. a pair to 34s. men's beſt worſted knit, ribb'd, and gauze worſted hoſe, women's cotton and thread ditto, from 5s. to 12s. a pair, women's white worſted ditto; men's buck, doe, woodſtock walk, dog ſkin, and knit worſted gloves; women's kid and lamb ditto; ſattins, paſtings, modes, and Perſians; ſewing ſilks, of all colours; women's patent ſilk mitts; Henry and Anſley's playing cards, ſquare glaſs and barrel bottles; caſe bottle jar tuffets, curtands, Turky ſqs. nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves and mace; Scotch, barley, pepper, Durham muſtard; ſweet powder, powder puffs, &c. &c. &c. Any perſons may be ſupplied with the beſt of garden ſeeds, by the ſmall meaſure, as uſual, at the above ſtore.

LOAF, LUMP, and MUSCOVADO SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE, ALSPICE, CHOCOLATE, &c. &c. &c. 23 29.

WHEREAS the inhabitants of the Town of Poughkeepſie, aſſembled at the Court-houſe of the ſaid Town, the 7th day of this inſtant February, and then and there entered into reſolutions, that no perſon or perſons within the ſaid Town, ſhould ſell any Tea, or any other goods, wares or merchandize, imported from Great-Britain, after the firſt day of May next, and that the ſaid reſolutions ſhould be ſigned by the reſpective inhabitants of the ſaid Town

from whence it derived the right of making laws, not only for all countries under his Majesty's dominions in Asia, Africa, and America, but for all countries which *hereafter may belong to, or be* [illegible] *of his heirs and successors*, as the learned disputants have asserted, and hitherto undiscovered †.

In the 15th year of the reign of the same King, an act ** was passed, *for the encouragement of trade*, as the intention of the former was to oblige us to carry our goods to England, &c. in English ships, so the design of this is to oblige us to purchase all the European goods we want, in England, Wales, or Berwick upon Tweed.

With respect to both these acts Governor Hutchinson informs us ††, that the Assembly of Massachusets Bay, "apprehended them to be an invasion of the rights, liberties, and properties of the subjects of his Majesty in the colony, they not being represented in Parliament, and according to the usual sayings of the learned in the law, the laws of England were bounded within the four seas, and did not reach America;——however, as his Majesty had signified his pleasure, that these acts should be observed in the Massachusetts, they had made provision, by a law of the colony, that they should be strictly attended from time to time, altho' it greatly discouraged trade, and was a great damage to his Majesty's plantation." The passing this law plainly shews, that the people of that day, did not suppose any act of Parliament could extend to America, without the aid of colony laws; and the whole of this transaction clearly points out to us, that they "apprehended" all acts of Parliament, made to bind the Americans, "to be *invasions of the rights, liberties and properties of the subjects of his Majesty.*" His Excellency need not have taken the trouble of giving us the proofs of this at large, as he has done; his bare assertion would have been sufficient; for no one can justly suspect *Governor Hutchinson* of partiality in favour of the Americans.

The Parliament having thus confined our trade within such narrow limits, proceeded a step farther, and passed a law ††, imposing a duty upon certain enumerated American goods imported into England, which contained a clause obliging us to carry those goods to that market, and no other. This is the first act of Parliament that ever imposed *taxes* upon America, for any purpose; and the vigilant Virginians, foreseeing its fatal tendency, soon remonstrated against it, with a spirit becoming men who set a proper value upon liberty. The King's memorable answer (already referred to) was, That taxes ought not to be laid upon the proprietors and inhabitants of the colony, but by the common consent of the General Assembly, except such impositions as the Parliament should lay on the commodities imported into England from the colony."

The Parliament had most certainly a right to regulate the trade of England, and had they left us at liberty to send our goods to what market we pleased, we should have had no objection to this act; but the compulsory part of it, which respects us, cannot be warranted by any principle of the British constitution, and is directly repugnant to the rules of common equity.

By the 7th and 8th of William III. cap. 21, all our seamen are obliged to pay 6d. sterling per Month out of their wages, towards the support of Greenwich Hospital, into which none of them have any chance of admission. What a scandalous reflection it is upon the British nation, that so noble an institution should be indebted to injustice, oppression and inhumanity for a support!

To particularize all the Acts of Parliament, which relate to America, and give the substance of each, would require a volume; I shall therefore content myself with giving only the number passed in each particular reign.

The reign of William III. produced three, besides that already mentioned; Anne passed seven; George I. five; and George II. seventeen. As we have no complete account of the acts of the present reign, I cannot with precision ascertain their number: At the end of the year 1771 it was twenty six, and has been since increased in every session of Parliament.

It is not unworthy of remark, that in every reign in which acts were made with a view to bind America, excepting that of George I. the number of acts for that purpose was greater than in any preceding reign.

From the number of English laws designed to affect us, and the attention which is regularly paid to increasing it, a strong presumption naturally arises in favour of the assertion of the New-Castle, Kent, and Sussex assembly, "that our liberties are *systematically* invaded;" and it is become incumbent upon us to use every method in our power to remove former encroachments, and prevent new ones.

The establishment of a post office by act of Parliament, of a custom house, and of those Harpies the Commissioners of the customs, by the same authority: of the new Vice Admiralty court, the prohibition respecting the exporting of hats from one colony to another; the restraints laid upon our hatters, as to the number of their apprentices, &c. the new regulating duties, with the present duty on tea, wines, coffee, sugar, pimento, &c. and a number of other things of the same nature, contained in the acts above referred to, are encroachments upon our rights; encroachments which no foreign legislature whatever has proper authority to make, and to which Americans ought never to submit.

The mode of our opposition to them ought to be determined by such an *union of counsel* as has been proposed by the patriotic Burgesses of Virginia, and approved by so many other Assemblies on the continent; and in which I doubt not the rest will concur, as the measure appears well calculated to promote the happiness and preserve the freedom of America.

In addition to the Virginia proposals, I would mention an *annual congress*, as tending to a greater intimacy of union, and being attended with advantages superior to those possessed by distant corresponding committees. This congress might consist of delegates from the committees appointed by the respective Assemblies, and be vested with such powers as should appear most conducive to the common good. For the convenience of the members, they should meet in the metropolis of the most central colony: And all their transactions should be laid before their several Assemblies as soon as possible.

This appears to me the most probable method of effecting an union of Counsel, of design, and of action; and if steadily pursued, I doubt not will be the means of *perpetuating the liberty we enjoy*; to this we ought carefully to attend, for though *as individuals* we may give up *our own* liberty, if we please, yet *as a people*, we are trustees for posterity, and have no authority to sport with theirs. AMERICANUS.

New York, Feb. 10, 1774.

SAVANNAH, (in Georgia, Jan. 5.

Yesterday arrived the brig Neptune, Captain Russel, with 50 passengers from Newry, and a ship from Bristol with 300 more is daily expected. A French ship with sugar and indico, was totally cast away among the Bahama keys.

CHARLESTOWN, (S. Carolina) Dec. 14.

The government of Dominica, to which Lord Charles Greville Montagu is appointed, is said to be worth 4000l. sterling per annum.

The Eagle transport, from New-York for Pensacola, with a company of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, under the command of Captain Johnston, is put into Jamaica.

On Saturday arrived part of the baggage of his Excellency Lord William Campbell, our new Governor, who sailed from Halifax for England the 9th of November.

December 28. On the 18th ultimo, in the night, the schooner Dove, from Africa for St. Augustine, was entirely lost on the coast of East Florida, about a league to the south of Smyrna. The Master, two seamen, and about 80 slaves (out of 100 on board) were drowned, the rest swam ashore.

On the 2d instant, the brig East-Florida Merchant, Captain Lofthouse, from London, for St. Augustine, with a valuable cargo on board, after waiting a fortnight at anchor, attempted to get over the bar, but it falling a dead calm, she struck, and after lying ten days, went to pieces; about two thirds of her cargo, greatly damaged, was got on shore.

January 4, 1774. A letter from Philadelphia says, we hear General Gage, on his arrival in England, assured the ministry, that the settling a new colony on the Ohio, would inevitably involve America in an Indian war, upon which the scheme was dropt, or at least postponed.

Jan. 7. At the last assizes at Ninety Six, an information was exhibited by the Attorney-General, at the instance of the Superintendent of Indian affairs, against Richard Paris, for receiving from the Cherokee Indians, a grant or conveyance of a large tract of lands, reserved by his Majesty as part of their hunting grounds. The defendant confessed the information, and was adjudged to pay a fine of 400l. and the grant to be vacated agreeable to act of Assembly.

Jan. 11. The murrain, which lately broke out among the horned cattle, and occasioned the Governor's late proclamation to prevent its spreading, has, we hear, almost ceased.

The General Assembly is to meet here to day. We hear the Earl of Dartmouth has by express command of his Majesty, sent circular letters to all the Governors in America, containing a number of queries relating to the provinces where they preside, to which they are to transmit answers with all possible speed.

A Chamber of Commerce is established here.

Last Monday arrived a ship from the north of Ireland, with 150 people on board, intending to settle here.

Jan. 18. We hear the land offices in North America, will soon be opened again, nearly on the former footing.

On the 29th ult. a man named White, and his whole family (six in number) were murdered by his own hands at Ogeechee, in Georgia. The perpetrators are supposed to be Creek Indians.

We have advice from Virginia, that in October last, Captain William Russel, with several families, and upwards of 30 men, set out from the western frontiers, in order to view and settle on the country on the Ohio, where the new government was proposed to be formed; that Captain Russel's son, with five white men, and two negroes, who were detached from the rest, were secretly pursued by the Indians, supposed to be Cherokees, the greatest part of a day, and at night, when they were encamped and asleep, were fired upon, and all killed, except one white man, and one negro; on which the whole party returned back.

Jan. 25. Last Friday night Captain Terence M'Donough, of his Majesty's packet, Comet, established between this port, Jamaica, and Pensacola, was unfortunately drowned. It is supposed, he fell from a plank as he was going on board his own vessel; his body is not yet found.

Jan. 28. Since our last we have had several alarming accounts of Hostilities committed by the Creek Indians against his Majesty's subjects in the province of Georgia.

The murder of the person named White, and his family, at Ogeechee, on Christmas day, formerly mentioned, served only to alarm the settlements, and induced another settler named Shirrel, who proposed to make a stand against the Indians, to set about erecting a stockade fort, one side of which he had completed on the 14th of this month, when a party of Indians, about 15 in number, came upon him about 9 o'clock in the morning, attacked and killed 7, and wounded 4 others; one having run off at the first onset, the people in the house were reduced to 3, viz. 2 white lads, and a negro, who behaved with great bravery till four o'clock in the afternoon, when the negro had the good fortune to shoot one of the Indians, supposed to be their leader, as they immediately drew off without carrying with them the dead bodies of four of their number killed during the attack. After this, Serjeant Stuart, with a party of the Rangers, came to their relief. Capt. Barnard of the Rangers buried the dead, reconnoitred the boundary line, and returned, having dispatched Lieutenant Keating, with a party of Rangers to William's Creek, near the old line, where some people intended to build a fort.

On the 17th of this month, Col. Grierson set out from Augusta for the frontiers, with a detachment of the militia, for the protection of the inhabitants, and to make discoveries of the real intentions of the Indians. At Wrightsborough he was joined by some other detachments, and mustered in all 100 men. On the 20th they marched to the old boundary line, and encamped at Williams's Creek, and sent out parties who returned without making any discoveries. On the application of the survivors of Shirrel's family, 2 officers and 12 men were dispatched to protect them, and to assist in bringing off their cattle and other effects, who hearing of two or three Indians being seen within two miles of them, the officer who had the command insisted on their retreating immediately, and they returned in the night of the 23d to the camp, where a Court martial was holden, and the principal officer, being found guilty of breach of orders and neglect of duty, was cashiered. It was thought necessary to send another party on the same service, and Capt. Goodgion, Lieut. Grant, and two other officers, readily offered themselves, and set out with about 35 men. When they came within a mile or less of where Shirrel lived, they were surprised by a considerable number of Indians, who fired upon them from an eminence and killed Lieut. Grant, with 6 others, and wounded two, one of them mortally. The Indians were all naked and painted black, with a little red about their eyes, the signs of war. Their number is said to be upwards of 100. The remainder of the party got back to the camp a little after sunset, and immediately all the detachment deserted, except between 20 and 30 men, who had only in their power to assist the out settlers in getting down the country to places of greater safety.

An affidavit, taken before a Justice of Peace at Ninety Six, says, that the first party, detached towards Shirrel's place was joined by a small party of the Georgia Rangers, and that the second detachment, under Capt. Goodgion and Lieut. Grant, was joined by a party of the same Rangers, commanded by Lieut. Kearing, before the attack made by the Indians. The same affidavit adds, that the deponent, who was in the camp, does not remember to have heard it asserted that above two of the white people fired, but immediately fled on receiving the fire of the Indians.

A letter from Augusta, dated on Tuesday last, January 21th, says, "It is now beyond a doubt, that the Creek Indians are our enemies, and that they mean to extirpate us if they can. They have lately killed near 30 white people, and it is generally believed there is not a trader left alive in the nation. All the people up this river are moved off, and this place is now become the frontier of the province. Col. Grierson, who has been out with a party of militia as far as Ogeechee, returned yesterday afternoon, after a small skirmish with the Indians, in which poor Grant and some others fell."

We learn from Fort Charlotte, that Capt. Taylor, of Col. Savage's regiment of militia, was to set out, this day, with a party of volunteers, to destroy the Indian settlements on the Okonee and Ockmulgee Rivers*; a measure which many wish may not be attempted, as they are apprehensive it will be attended with fatal consequences.

This day a messenger arrived express from the country of the upper Creeks, with dispatches to the Honourable John Stuart, Superintendant of Indian affairs, who is now in Georgia concerting measures with Sir James Wright, on the present critical juncture. The messenger was seventeen days on his journey, and says there were no disturbances in the Creek nation when he left it, the principal Indians being all from home. The late murders, it is said, were committed by the Cowetas and other Lower Creeks.

February 4. During the course of the past week, we have had various reports of several more people having been killed by the Creek Indians; but on enquiry, those reports do not seem well founded.

Among others, a report prevails that the Creek Indians have declared that they only wait till Savannah river is easily fordable, when they propose to fall on the inhabitants of this province.

It is likewise said, they give out, that they intend to do little or nothing further till the trees are covered with leaves, when they are to be joined by the Cherokees.

There is some reason to believe, that Lieutenant Grant was not killed in the skirmish with the Creek Indians, as mentioned in our last, but was taken prisoner by them, after being dangerously wounded.

The Assembly of Georgia have passed an unlimited vote of credit, to enable his Excellency Sir James Wright to take such measures as the present exigency may require; his Excellency has augmented the Rangers in the pay of that province, and ordered every third man of the militia to be draughted, in order to form separate bodies, to be properly stationed for the protection of the inhabitants.

The settlement of Wrightsborough was nearly abandoned, when an old Quaker, named Maddox, declared his intention of making a stand against the Indians, and was thereupon joined by some others, who, under his direction, immediately set about building a fort.

Yesterday the Honourable John Stewart, Superintendant of Indian affairs, arrived here from Georgia.

The people on the frontiers of this province seem resolved to defend themselves, if attacked, and are busy in erecting forts for the safety of the women, children, and those unfit to bear arms, as well as for the preservation of their effects, particularly the settlers at New-Bourdeaux, Long Canes, &c. A fort is also building in Prince William's parish.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor has ordered the garrison at Fort Charlotte to be reinforced, and a large supply of ammunition and provisions to be lodged there for the relief and assistance of such poor people as

---

† Bancroft's Review, &c. p. 52. †† 15 Car. II. cap. 7. ‡‡ Hist. Mass. Bay, vol. 2. p. 320. †† 25 Car. II. cap. 7.

* These two rivers have a very large share of fine land situate on them, and their acquisition has been long ranked among the desiderata in Georgia. About 16 months ago Williams's Creek above named, was the Indian boundary of that province; the confluence of that creek, with the river Savannah is about 20 miles above Fort Augusta: But about that time the boundary was extended on the following principle. The traders having suffered those Indians to became greatly indebted to them, till at length, the latter not finding themselves in any capacity of satisfying those debts, the traders prevailed on them to cede these lands by way of sale, for the payment of said demands; no sooner was this measure known, to a great man, and a very great dealer in lands, but he thought it too fine an acquisition, not to come in for his share of it; and it is generally believed he went to Europe with this intent, when he went to regulate the above affair; the result of his journey was, that the land could not be granted to the traders, but must come to the Crown, to whom an Indian grant was made, and now, according to the late plan, of trading in every thing, these lands were to be sold, and out of the neat proceeds the Indians' debts to the traders discharged. By this those men were deprived of their projected benefit, these lands being laid out at the expence of government, in lots from 100 to 1000 acres, a measure said to be recommended to take place throughout America, made the sale of them so much beyond the former charge of locating, that the poorer sort could have no access to them; thus a continual round of juggling being carried on in this business, the traders for themselves baffled; the Indians have discovered the degree of justice of this proceeding, and that government has got more by it than what was necessary, to pay the debts which had the traders been put in possession of the land, would, at least have remained a secret longer, and government would not have been obliged to expend the money thus gotten, in order to destroy a number of savages, who, in their own mind, imagine themselves ill treated by us.

may be driven from their habitations by the savages. His Honour has likewise issued the proper and necessary orders to all the Colonels of the militia; in short, every measure has been taken that the present circumstances of the province will permit.

His Excellency Sir James Wright has applied to his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, for aid and assistance from this province, and we are well assured that every thing practicable will be done, in consequence of the said application; but nothing effectual can possibly be expected till the meeting of the General Assembly, which stands prorogued to the 10th of next month.

This day his Majesty's Council met, and we hear the matters under deliberation were the requisition made by Sir James Wright; and the state of the province in the present very dangerous and critical conjuncture.

His Excellency Sir Basil Keith, Governor in chief of Jamaica, arrived in that island about a month ago, and has summoned the Assembly to meet him the 8th of this month.

Letters from Grenada inform us, that his Majesty's 48th regiment is arrived to relieve the 70th. The same letters add, that the 70th regiment, and part of the 48th are to rendezvous at St. Vincent, in order to make such an appearance as may reduce the black Charaibs to comply with the capitulation granted them by General Dalrymple, and to depart, without farther trouble, from the lands ceded by them to his Majesty, which they seem not very inclinable to do.

WILMINGTON, (N. Carolina) Dec. 1.

The persons who on their journey from this province to Pittsylvania, (the new Colony on the Ohio) were attacked in their encampment on Louisa river, and murdered by the Indians, were, a son and negro of Captain Russel, and a son of Daniel Boon, of Rowan; John and Richard Mindenhall, of Guildford, and another man, name unknown. Their bodies were ripped open, but they were not scalped: A parcel of painted hatchets, war clubs, &c. were lying by them. As these unfortunate adventurers were on the hunting grounds of the Delaware and Shawanese, they are supposed to be the perpetrators of the massacre.

About ten days ago, Arthur Swain, one of our bar pilots, went out in a whale boat, to bring in a schooner that appeared in the offing; since which neither he nor the schooner, have been seen or heard of.—The wind was high and a rough sea.

Arrived this week, the Samson, from Philadelphia; the ship Margaret, Spear, from the Isle of Sky, with about 300 passengers, and a ship from Bristol, by the way of the West Indies.

Dec. 22. The General Assembly now sitting at Newbern, have entered upon their journals several resolves similar to those lately entered into by the Assembly of Virginia, respecting a general union with all the colonies on the continent. But we are sorry to add, there is very little prospect of having our old court laws revived, or new ones formed, during the present session, which it is imagined will terminate in a few days.

Newbern, Dec. 29. Yesterday the Assembly, without having passed any law, was prorogued to the first of March next.

When the question respecting the legality of the courts of oyer, held last summer, was put, only five members rose in favour of them; and not more than 7 in favour of laws on the conditions prescribed by the ministerial instructions to the Governor.—There was a full House on both occasions. The terms prescribed, made it almost impossible to procure a writ of attachment, otherwise than by perjury; yet these terms were called blessings, and were adopted by the Honourable Council!

In the bill framed for establishing courts of justice, *integrity* and *constant knowledge of the law*, were mentioned, as essential qualifications for associate judges; but the Honourable board thought otherwise, and erased the words.

A county court law would have passed, had not the Governor prorogued the Assembly so precipitately, and without consulting the Council; a high insult upon their Board! It is generally believed the Governor was advised to this measure by some designing persons, who undeservedly possessed his confidence; and who, if known, would be treated as enemies to their country.

Jan. 12. We are informed by a letter from Gross-Keys, that on Friday night the 7th instant, the store of Mr. Patrick Travers, of that place, was robbed by some villains not yet discovered. Mitchel Carrol, the store keeper, who had been writing in the store, was found most inhumanly murdered, a broad ax was lying by him very bloody, and on the back part of his head, appeared a violent contusion. He was stabbed in five different places in the neck, and had several wounds in the head. The jury brought in their verdict, wilful murder, by persons unknown. The robbers carried off all the dry goods of value, from the store, part of which belonged to Mr. Thomas White, lately imported from Philadelphia, to a large amount. This villany was not discovered till Sunday morning, the perpetrators having [illegible] the [illegible] of the day. A [illegible] reward [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible]

The Freeholders of [illegible] county, Virginia, are preparing an address to their Representatives, expressing their sentiments of an attachment law, and the late stoppage of oyer and terminer, and to approve those Gentlemen thanks for their conduct at the last session of Assembly.

BOSTON, February 10.

To the Worthy Patriots at BOSTON.

The humble Petition, &c.

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioner observing from your late resolutions, which are taken for granted are founded on principles of the strictest honour and disinterestedness; that, if carried into the most strict execution will affect his very existence, begs leave to offer to your honours a few reasons, which he hopes will have a proper weight and influence.

Theis being facts that cannot escape the penetration of some, He is under the necessity humbly to confess,

That, he has long been in trade, particularly in the article of tea, of which he has sometimes engrossed a third; that he is a strenuous supporter of duties internal, and taxations of every sort, and what must expose him to your highest resentment, he has taken the lead in treason, treachery, and tricking; nor has sedition been perfect without him, and that he has no connection with any son of freedom, in New York, Philadelphia, or Carolina; yet when he urges with strict veracity,

That, tho' he has a tolerable place in Government, yet he withdraws himself from abuse of Monarchical power, is ever willing to make an end of a tyrant, for though unacquainted with a sword, he has been long conversant with pistols, and has always assisted the liberty of the meanest subject,

That though He has never been in church, He has not once omitted attendance at meeting, either night or day, of which he boasts himself a staunch and internal member; and though he never once associated with English or American church of England clergy, he is in the strictest union with the pastor of every continental congregation.

That he furnishes powerful aid in the doctrine of tar and feathers, poor Malcom can wofully experience; tho' to hanging or whipping he must in honour declare himself a stranger; nor can any man alive charge him as concerned in any horrid crime, as rape, murder, lying, swearing, or public robbery; though he has been detected in private stealing, incest and adultery.

Finally, unwilling to trespass longer on that time which is so usefully employed, it is not a season at present to hint all the frailties to which he is inimical: He will only observe, to him your town is indebted for its name; that he has formed your truest patriots, and is personally known to most of them; Mr.—— himself having honoured him oftener with his pen, than he has any other person: nor can the most illiterate son of liberty, whether tinker taylor, or butcher, charge him with the breach of the most social intimacy.

On these considerations he flatters himself, That in your further resentments you will properly distinguish between Tea, as a vile, rotten, stinking, lousy, rascally, poisonous drug, fit only for the fine Ladies and Dutchesses; and me, as an useful member to the commonwealth.

Newport. T.

P. S. I am afraid some Printers in their zeal will discard me; all my hopes are that they will not be able to do without me in some cases, as at Tyburn for instance.

Feb. 14. Captain Corbet from the West-Indies, in Lat. 40, Long. 60, saw a brig (of about 150 tons, figure head, upper works light colours, quarter boards red, with white streaks round them, and had Irish colours hoisted in the main shrouds) in great distress, and attempted for three days, to relieve them. After their yawl had sunk along side, they got all into the long-boat, which was filled by a sea, and every soul perished. The brig soon after disappeared.

BOSTON, February 17.

It having appeared to the General Assembly, now sitting, that the Hon. Peter Oliver, Esq. Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature, hath refused to receive his salary from the General Assembly, as usual, but hath received it as a grant from the Crown, out of the Revenue unjustly and unconstitutionally levied and collected from the inhabitants of the American colonies; it is therefore resolved by the Assembly aforesaid, that the said Peter Oliver has proved himself an enemy to the constitution of this colony, from his address and to the perversion of law and justice, and have rendered him unworthy to sit in the great seat of this province, therefore that he be impeached, any longer to hold and sit in the office of a Judge of the Court, and suspended from the office of a Judge of the Court, and suspended from the exercise thereof; and it was resolved that a petition and remonstrance be prepared to the Governor on that purpose.

It is suggested, the jurors will not serve, or be sworn, should Mr. Oliver offer to sit as Judge; all the other Judges have disclaimed the receipt of any salaries from England.

NEW-YORK, February 20.

To his Excellency WILLIAM TRYON, Esq. Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of New-York, and the Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same.

The humble Address of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

May it please your Excellency,

WHILE we testify our Gratitude to GOD, for the gracious Interposition of his Almighty Arm, in preserving your Excellency, and so many Branches of your Family, in the late Conflagration of the Buildings in the Fort, it is with a Mixture of unfeigned Grief that we find ourselves called to the melancholy Office of Condolence on Account of your great Losses in the wasting Destruction of that memorable and perilous Hour.

But poignant as our Sorrow is for this Calamity to your Excellency, it might be alleviated by the generous Sympathy of a Province that has a just Sense of the Merits of its Ruler, if the approaching Minutes of your Departure did not darken the Prospect we had of a more lasting Felicity under your Command.

It becomes us as the loyal Subjects of a most gracious Sovereign, to submit to an Act of his Pleasure, expressly founded upon the Royal Approbation of its Expediency for the public Utility; and more especially as you have inspired us with the firmest Confidence in your zealous Attention, whether present or absent, to the best Interests of the Colony.

It is nevertheless, with Regret that we are obliged to look forward to the parting Moment; for if Integrity and Generosity, Impartiality and Condescension, Prudence and Activity, Vigilance and Independency in the chief Magistrate of a Colony, are sure Pledges to the People of the common Felicity, we have to depresate your Departure, as an Event unfortunate to the Province.

In Testimony of the affectionate Esteem of a grateful City, we beg, Sir, you Acceptance of this Box, including an Exemplification of that Instrument destroyed in the late Fire, by which we formerly gave you a Title to its Freedom and Privileges, and which you once did us the Honour to receive.

His Excellency's ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I TAKE very kindly this public Testimony of your Congratulations on the providential Deliverance of my Family from the calamitous and perilous Situation to which we were subjected by the late Fire; and return you my cordial Thanks for your warm and feeling Expressions of Condolence on the heavy Losses I sustained in that consuming and destructive Hour. The generous Sympathy of the Province may alleviate the Burden of my pecuniary Injuries, but the Loss of useful Papers, and a Collection of every Thing that I have been able to make, thro' a Series of Years, devoted to Business, must be irreparably lasting.

The favourable Sentiments this City entertains of the Impartiality and Integrity of my public Conduct, gives me great Satisfaction.

I gratefully accept from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, this early Repossession of a Golden Box, and Exemplification of that Instrument, which upon my Arrival in this Government, gave me a Right to the Freedom and Privileges of a Citizen. This honourable Mark of Distinction, was pleasing to me at the first presenting of it, but the uniform Civility and Attention of its Inhabitants has inhanced the Value of the Testimonial, and my warmest Wishes, whether present or absent, will ever attend this flourishing commercial American City.

New York, 22d Feb. 1774. Wm. TRYON.

On Thursday, one M'Gee, a Seaman, in putting a Hogshead of Rum on board Capt. Offutt's Schooner, missing his Step, fell against the Edge of the Dock, where the Hogshead of Rum falling on his Head instantly killed him. He is said to have left a Widow and Children in this City.

This same Day Jacob Dyckman was killed by a Fall from his Horse, in returning from this City to Harlem.

Minutes from the Journals of the Honourable House of Representatives, now sitting.

The Bill for reducing the Interest of Money, from 7 to 6 per Cent. was on Thursday last thrown out, by a Majority of 11 to 6, viz. *for the Bill* Mr. Kissam, Mr. Brinkerhoff, Captain Seaman, Mr. Thomas, Colonel Woodhull, and Mr. Jauncey;——*against it*, Colonel Weiss, Mr. De Noyelles, Colonel Ten Broeck, Mr. Bruff, Colonel Phillips, Mr. Rapalje, Mr. De Lancey, Mr. Walton, Mr. Ten Eyck, Mr. Van Cortlandt, and Mr. De Witt.

On the 18th the following Bills passed the House, viz. entitled,

An Act for the more effectual Prevention of private Lotteries.

An Act to restrain Hawkers and Pedlers from selling without a License; with an Addition.

An Act to declare Harrison's Purchase a Precinct independent of Rye.

A Petition of Johannes Sickles, and Lewis Morris, Esq; was preferred to the House, representing that the laying a Road from New York thro' Harlem, Morrisania, and the Borough of West-Chester, will shorten the Distance 4 Miles, That the Lands adjoining to Haerlem River, are their own, and they will bestow upon the Public, as much as will be necessary for the said Road thro' their Tenements: That to render the Road really beneficial, it will be necessary to build a Bridge across Haerlem River. Pursuant to the said Petition, a Bill was ordered and brought in, to enable the Petitioners to erect a public Bridge over Haerlem River.

We hear that on Tuesday last, there was a Majority of one Vote for engrossing the Bill for the Division of Orange County; but that Yesterday, on the Question whether it should pass or not, it was determined in the Negative by two Votes.

By Capt. Scherpherhorn, we hear that the Indian Nations disavow the late Murders, which it is said were perpetrated by 15 Cherokees and 2 Creeks, without any Authority from, or the Privity of their respective Nations.

[The Papers mention nothing of the Tea. But a Report prevails, that it is damaged in the Warehouse.]

Wednesday last Week Sir John Johnson, and his Lady, arrived here from John's Town, in Tryon County.

On Saturday last his Excellency the Governor, gave 110 Loads of Wood, to be delivered out of the Yard at the Battery; 100 Loads to be distributed among the Poor, and 10 Loads for the Prisoners in Gaol.

[The Piece signed *Cynicus*, came to Hand too late for this Week's Paper, which had not then Room for so long a Piece. Besides, it is necessary the Printer should at least have an Author to produce, in Case a "*Majority*," should Vote it a Libel. Several other long Pieces and Advertisements, came also too late for this Week.]

No News of the Packet or Tea Ship.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Sloop John, T. Partridge; Susanna, J. Robinson; and Schooner Sally, S. Crocker, from North-Carolina. Brig Mary, C. Anderson, Liverpool Charles-Town Packet, S. Wright; and Betsy, P. Schermerhorn, South-Carolina. Sloop Jenny, J. Fox, Virginia. Ceres, S. Smallcorn, Piscataqua. Sally, J. Pell, Tortola and St Thomas. Delight, S. Nord, Turks-Island. Lawrence, W. Gilbert, Curacoa. Lawrence, A. Martin, St. Thomas. Richard, T. Quill, Surinam.

OUTWARD. Brig Charming Peggy, J. Lawrence, for Bilboa. Patty, R. Mitchel, Madeira. Polly, S. Henshaw, Gibraltar. Charles-Town Packet, S. Wright, Philadelphia. Sloop Charles-Town, W. Whetten, Curacoa. Jenny, J. Fox, Virginia.

CLEARED. Brig Mary Ann, J. Breen, to Colerain. Sloop Sally and Betsy, J. Rice; St. John, T. Partridge; Triftitha, J. Robinson; Schooner Sally, S. Crocker; and Brig Edwards, J. Barney, North-Carolina. Sloop Mulberry, J. Blake, Virginia. Betsy and Lydia, A. Offutt, Pensacola. Brig Maria, J. Smith, Dublin. Harmony, E. Ross, Grenades.

Henry Ustick

Has for sale, at his Gallery, on Pot Baker's Hill,

AN assortment of NAILS; such as sheathing, drawing, deck nails, and spikes of all sorts: Likewise 10d. 20d. and 30d. nails, all of his own make, and will sell them near as low as can be imported——wholesale or retail.

25 28

BRIDEWELL

Lottery Tickets insured,

AT the Rate of 7s. per Ticket, 100 in a Lot, to draw £.170 neat Money, free from Deduction.—The Insurers will underwrite 20 or 30 Lots.—Inquire of JOSEPH ALLICOCKE.

New-York, Feb. 23, 1774. 25 28

P O R E E,

SURGEON DENTIST,

TAKES this Method to acquaint the Gentlemen and Ladies of New-York, that he has the best Materials for making artificial Teeth. Those Persons that have any Occasion for any of his Assistance in the Way of his Business, are desired to apply very speedily, as he is going to leave New-York in a few Weeks, and no more to Return. 25 28

COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER,

February 17, 1774.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That the Corporation of the City of New-York, have divided the FERRY between the said City and NASSAU-ISLAND, in three several distinct Intervals, by fixing and establishing one at and from *Peck's-Slip*, to and from the Wharf or Landing-Place near the Ferry-House, on said Nassau-Island; one other at and from the Slip fronting the Fly-Market, to and from the aforesaid Wharf or Landing-Place on Nassau-Island; and the other at, and from the Slip, commonly called the Coenties-Slip, to and from the Wharf or Landing-Place of Sicelis. Philip Livingston, and Henry Remsen, on said Nassau-Island; and that they will let the same to Farm separately, by public Auction or Outcry, to the highest Bidders, on the first Day of March next, at two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Common Council Chamber, in the City-Hall of the said City, for the Term of two Years from the first of May next; the Ferry-House, Barn, and Fresh belonging to the said Corporation on Nassau-Island, with the Ferry-Boat belonging to the Ferry-House-Slip; the Conditions of Lease to be seen daily at the Town Clerk's Office.

By Order of the Common Council,

AUGUSTUS V. CORTLANDT, Clk

POET'S CORNER.

ELEGY.

WHILE, pleasing gales that gentle summer yields,
Amid the gay profusion of his store,
The fields of nature, and of verdant fields,
And all, alas! but blessings of an hour.
Howe'er the beauties they around display,
Till dec. winter rendezvous his reign;
And sternly bids them vanish and decay.
And leave no traces on the pensive plain.
The golden cowslip on the cyanmell'd mead,
Displays his youthful glories to the view;
But soon he droops his solitary head,
And yields his virtue to the evening's dew.
Alas! how transient is the dream of life,
And every heart-felt comfort we enjoy,
And fraught with care, solicitude, and strife,
Each hour attempts our plannings to destroy.
All human scenes are subject to decay,
And time asserts an all-prevailing power;
Expanding beauties to the morning's ray,
We bloom to wither, as the tender flower.
Nor to the fool, its views sublime and pure,
Where faith, and hope, and charity unite,
Shall rise, and dwell eternally secure,
In Heaven's unfading mansions of delight.

THE FRAILTY OF MAN.

LIKE, leaves on trees, the race of man is found,
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground:
Another race the following spring supplies,
They fall successive, and successive rise.
So generations in their course decay,
So flourish these, when those are gone away.

For the Benefit of the PUBLIC.

INASMUCH as many Persons frequently have Business with The Albany Post Rider; This is to inform them, that he puts up at Mr. Joel Helms', Taylor, fronting the South Side of the Oswego-Market; and is every Body's very humble Servant, (if he is paid.)

N. B. The Printers are desired, for the Future, to send all such Papers as go by him there. S. CASE.

Just received from Philadelphia,
A choice Parcel of MEDICINES,
Prepared by
Doct. GEORGE WEED,
Late Apothecary to the Pennsylvania Hospital,
And to be sold by
JOHN HOLT,
In Dock-Street, New-York,

THESE medicines, which he hath prepared, from above thirty-five years experience, collected from the best of authors, and the most eminent practitioners of physic and surgery, both in town and country, are now published, not merely from a lucrative disposition, but a sincere desire to do good to his fellow creatures, and to relieve them from those painful disorders their natures are subject to, in this state of mortality: What greater blessings can we enjoy, as to the comforts of this life, than our health? As he hath prepared the very best of medicines, which he sells upon the most reasonable terms, that the poor may be able to purchase them, and those who live at a distance from a Doctor may find relief; those who are not able to purchase, and are in distress, shall have them gratis. The author can with great satisfaction acquaint the public, that these medicines have had great success in Philadelphia, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania provinces, which will appear by the certificates of cures given with the directions; those who make use of these medicines may depend upon their being safe, and by the blessing of God, will answer the end for which they are prescribed.

I. *A Syrup and Powder*, which cures the bloody flux, and all sorts of purgings; the syrup gives immediate ease in the most racking pains; and is a most excellent medicine to quiet froward children, and make them healthy; and gives immediate ease in the hysteric cholic.

II. *Royal Balsam*: this cures all kinds of wounds and bruises, either inward or outward, and helps pain in the back from cold, weakness, or being over-strained; it cures corns on the feet, and eases them when painful; and helps pain in the breast or side, from pleuratic disorders.

III. *Syrup of Balsam*: this helps consumptive coughs, if not too far gone, and coughs coming from cold; it relieves the hooping cough in children, and takes away those pains in the breast and side which are caused by the cough, and helps shortness of breath.

VI. *Tincture Amara*, or *Bitter Tincture*; this strengthens the stomach, helps the digestion, expels wind from the stomach and bowels, helps sickness at the stomach, stops vomiting, cures dizziness of the head, kills worms in children, helps the scurvy, cures a stinking breath, is good against costiveness, flatulencies, and the bilious cholic.

V. *Essence of Tar*, cures cachexies and scurvies, the chlorosis or green sickness in virgins, hysteria, and hypochondriac disorders, pleurisies and peripneumonies, weakness and wounds of stones, all low and lingering fevers and nervous disorders; it helps fluxion and bruises, fever and ague, &c.

Hand bills of their particular virtues and directions how to use them, with certificates of cures will be given with them gratis.

IRISH LINENS,
FROM 18d. to 8s. per Yard, Callicoes, Cottons, and Chintzes, Tabberets, Mocoes, &c. &c. to be sold upon very reasonable terms, for Cash, three, or six Months Credit.
JOHN WOODWARD,
At his STORE, near the *Fly Market*;
Who has also for Sale a Quantity of the best
NEW YORK RUM.

TO BE SOLD,
And possession given in February next, or sooner, if required,
THE
FURNACE,

SITUATED in the town of Salisbury, and province of Connecticut in New England, having been lately rebuilt on the most approved plan; all the conveniencies about the same being either new, or in very good repair; together with all the utensils, and a complete set of patterns for hollow ware, and other castings; the sole property of a piece of water, from which the Furnace is supplied, the area measuring six hundred acres; a mansion house most agreeably situated, consisting of four rooms on a floor; a good garden, and other conveniencies; two other houses for workmen; a store completely fitted for English and West India goods, and provisions, a compting house, and bed chamber, a large barn, with stabling for horses and oxen; also a property in the bed of iron ore, in Salisbury, known by the ore grant, with an exclusive right of diging, raising, and carrying away ore from another bed, known by Chatfield's ore bed; and the right of soil in a piece of land, joining west on the ore grant, which contains iron ore: These beds all lie within two miles of the furnance. Also, seven hundred and fifty three acres of land near the furnance, three hundred of which are under improvement; and the whole well watered. The premises are situated in a healthy, pleasant, and fertile country, on the high road from Hartford to Hudson's river, and Albany. The Quality of the iron, made from the above beds of ore, is well known, both in England and America, to be equal to any made on this continent; the quantity of ore (which lies near the surface) appears inexhaustible; the country round is well supplied with wood for coal, and the regular supply of water at all seasons (without danger from floods) admits of the furnace being in blast all the year. The iron is excellent for potash kettles, sugar boilers for the West Indies, and military stores. The furnace not taking all the water, any additional works may be erected with convenience, and small expence; and the rapid settlement of an extensive country, to the north, and northwest, must daily increase the demand for every article usually cast at a furnace. A considerable trade in English and West India goods, may be introduced; out of which the works would be supplied with stock, and provisions, and carried on with more ease and profit, than such business can, in a country where there are but few inhabitants.

ALSO TO BE SOLD,
A complete double
FORGE,

With four fires and two hammers, now at work, together with all necessary utensils; situated in Colebrook, Connecticut, near the road from Hartford to the furnace; built in 1771, after the best model, with a good stream and head of water, and in case of need, in very dry seasons, the privilege of a pond of water, five miles in length, for a supply to the forge; the like caution is observed to prevent the business being retarded in winter, by having the wheels under cover, with large iron stoves, and canals dug to carry off the surplus water. Adjacent to the forge there is a dwelling house, with four rooms on a floor, a store and cellar, four houses for workmen, a barn, coal house, iron house, and blacksmith's shop, all built in 1771. ALSO, a saw-mill and dwelling house, a small distance from the forge (with good situations for erecting other works on the same stream) and two hundred and eighty nine acres of land round the forge and saw-mill, about 50 of which are under improvement. The forge is situated in the centre of a large tract of wood land, surrounded with a settled country, which is in want of refined bar iron, there being little manufactured in Connecticut, and the consumption considerable. This estate, joined with that in Salisbury, is capable of many improvements. For further particulars apply to Mr. Peter Vandervoort, merchant, in New York; Mr. James Holmes, or Mr. Jared Lane, at the furnace; Mr. Gordon, at the Forge; & Captain William Tiley, at Hartford.

Chimney-Office.

WHEREAS the inhabitants of this city are frequently alarmed with the outcries of fire, proceeding for the most part, from the too well grounded apprehensions of danger in the foul of a chimney, occasioned by its foulness, which too often unavoidably happens, through the difficulty of obtaining proper persons to clean them at suitable seasons;

The SUBSCRIBER, encouraged by the favourable solicitations of many respectable gentlemen towards the plan, begs the consideration of the PUBLIC on the following proposals, which shall be carried into execution as soon as a sufficient number of people keepers, consulting their own ease and safety, do put it in his power, by subscribing to the terms.

1. He proposes to procure a number of hands sufficient to clean all the chimnies of the subscribers to these proposals, in this city, as often as may be thought necessary.

2. He will keep an office where the name of every person who chooses to favour this undertaking, shall be registered, with the number of chimnies which are daily used, and the days, from time to time, on which they were last cleaned.

3. He will engage that every subscriber, without the trouble of sending or searching for a person, shall be waited on every six weeks, or month, if required, precisely on the day, from the beginning of September to the latter end of April.

4. In the summer season, the kitchen chimnies to be swept every two months, oftener if required.

5. He will engage to pay the fine laid by law, if the chimney takes fire within four weeks after it has been cleaned by his people; unless the chimney be cracked; or the fire begin in some other part of the room.

6. That the persons employed by the undertaker, shall be distinguished by caps numbered, and having his name on them. That they shall be under the direction of a deputy, and attend to assist at all fires.

7. He promises to employ such as have heretofore engaged in this business, if they desire it.

8. The payment for cleaning each chimney shall be no more than the customary price of one shilling, paid at the time, to the deputy.

9. In consideration of the great trouble and expence which must attend the establishing of so useful a regulation, the subscriber insists the subscription of the inhabitants to an engagement not to employ any other, than the persons who may belong to the intended office, in cleaning their chimnies, so long as what is above proposed, engaged and promised, shall be punctually observed by himself and servants.

10. A copy of these articles shall, on the first day of entry on the business, be delivered to each subscriber, signed by the undertaker, to furnish the means of forcing a compliance with what is engaged. It is also expected, that the subscribers will pay for the number of chimnies, (which will be only those daily used) enter'd on the books, during the time above-mentioned, though they employ others, than the office boys, to do the business, unless it appears they did not attend at the necessary times.

11. That the hours for cleaning the chimnies, shall be from four to eight in the morning; and from five to eight in the evening.

12. That each subscriber, after each season, shall have entire liberty to withdraw his name from the office.

Any gentlemen sending their names and number of chimnies that are daily used, to the subscriber, at his house in Dutch Church street, near Mr. Lesley's, peruke-maker, shall have their names and places of abode inserted in the subscription book.

The undertaker hopes the utility of this regulation will be very evident to the public, and he begs to assure them, if they be pleased to favour it, it shall be carried into execution with all punctuality on the part of,

The public's most humble servant,
HERMANN ZEDTWITZ.

To all Persons interested in the Lands hereafter mentioned.

WHEREAS Francis Lovelace, Esq. Governor General, under his Royal Highness James Duke of York, Albany, &c. of all his territories in America, by his letters patent, under his hand and seal, bearing date at Fort James, in New-York, on Manhitan's-Island, the 16th day of October, in the twentieth year of the reign of his Majesty King Charles the second, anno, domini, 1668, therein reciting, that there was certain tract or parcel of land within the government of New-York, upon the main, contained in three necks, of which the easternmost is bounded with a small river, called Mamaroneck river, being also the east bounds or limits of the said government upon the main, and the westermost with the gravelly or stony brook or river, which makes the east limits of the land known by the name of Mr. Bell's purchase, having to the south the sound, and running northward from the marked trees upon the said necks, twenty miles into the woods; which said tract or parcel of land had been lawfully purchased of the original Indian proprietors, by John Richbell, of Mamaroneck, gent. in whose possession it was, and his title thereunto sufficiently proved, both at several courts of sessions, as also at the general court of assizes; for confirmation whereof into the said John Richbell, in his possession and enjoyment of the premises; he the said Francis Lovelace, did, by virtue of the commission and authority unto him given by his Royal Highness, give, grant, confirm, and ensure unto the said John Richbell, and to his heirs, and assigns, for ever, all the before recited tract or parcel of land.

AND WHEREAS Caleb Heathcote, Esq. afterwards became seized in fee of the greatest part of the lands contained in the confirmation of the said three necks granted by Francis Lovelace, unto the aforesaid John Richbell, by sundry mesne assignments from aforesaid.

AND WHEREAS his late Majesty King William the third, by letters patent under the great seal of the colony of New-York, bearing date the twenty-first day of March, in the fourteenth year of his reign, anno domini, 1702, did grant and confirm unto Caleb Heathcote, Esq; and to his heirs and assigns for ever, ALL his right and title of, in, and to such lands as he was entitled to, in the said east necks, in which said confirmation the said lands are described to be a tract of land in the county of West Chester, Beginning at a marked tree by Mamaroneck river, which is the easternmost side of the northern bounds of Mamaroneck township, being about two miles from the country road, and to run along the said river to the head thereof; and thence northerly, until eighteen miles from the said marked tree be completed; westerly at the marked tree on a great rock, being the westermost part of the said northern bounds of the aforesaid township, being about two miles from the said country road; and thence to run northerly eighteen miles, in the like on the easternmost side of the said land granted, including therein his eighth part of the two miles laid out for the town of Mamaroneck, with the lot he then lived on, and the lot, bought of Alice Hatfield, with the lands and meadow below, westerly to a path to him belonging, by virtue of his deeds and conveyances, part of which lands within the bounds aforesaid, was purchased by John Richbell, from the native Indian proprietors; which said John Richbell, had a grant and confirmation for the same, from Colonel Francis Lovelace, late Governor of the said Province, and the right of the said John Richbell, therein was legally vested in the said Caleb Heathcote, and other part had been purchased by the said Caleb Heathcote, of the native Indian proprietors.

AND WHEREAS William Penoyer, and Thomas Penoyer, of Mamaroneck, in the county of West Chester aforesaid, did, on the eighth day of December, 1708, for a valuable consideration, grant, bargain and sell unto the aforesaid Caleb Heathcote, and to his heirs and assigns, for ever, all their right, title, and interest, of lands and meadow in the township of Mamaroneck, being the home lot where the said Penoyers then lived, two long lotments laid out to said Penoyers, by the inhabitants of Mamaroneck, that is to say, the lots number two and three, together with all the salt and fresh meadows, or any lands or meadows any ways appertaining or belonging to them within the town of Mamaroneck aforesaid. AND WHEREAS Thomas Penoyer, of Stamford, in the county of Fairfield, and colony of Connecticut, in New England, did, on the twenty-sixth day of December, 1716, for a valuable consideration, grant, bargain and sell, unto the aforesaid Caleb Heathcote, and to his heirs and assigns, for ever, a certain right or tract of land, lying within the bounds of Mamaroneck aforesaid, to wit, the one twelfth part of all the lands lying west of the river called Mamaroneck river, and east of a brook which runs down into a creek that parts or runs between the east neck so called, and the neck which Mr. Samuel Palmer hath lately lived upon, and between the country road and a line extended two miles northerly, or north from said road, bounded with other rights of land whether laid out or not laid out, or both together, by the said river, called Mamaroneck river, on the east, and by the brook aforesaid on the west, and by the said line extended two miles north or northerly, on the north; and by the said country road on the south, or how otherways the said lands may be bounded or reputed to be bounded. And also a certain right of meadow situate within the bounds of Mamaroneck, lying below, or southerly of the country road; and one twelfth part of one third part of all the meadows, both salt and fresh, lying on, or adjacent to the neck commonly called the east neck, whether laid out, or to lay out; and however the same is bounded or reputed to be bounded.

AND WHEREAS the said Caleb Heathcote died seised, of a certain tract of land in Haddon's purchase, in the said county of West-Chester, now in the possession of Coemadt Coon, which said tract of land last mentioned, begins at an oak tree by Mamaroneck river, and runs from thence to a chesnut tree on the same river, and adjoining to the lands of Jacob Gidney; then running northerly to a walnut tree, also adjoining to the lands of the said Jacob Gidney, and from thence still northerly, to a heap of stones, thence southerly to the road leading from Job Haddon's to Mamaroneck; thence northerly along the road to a black oak tree, thence northerly along the lands of Caleb Gidney, to the lands of Joseph Haviland, thence south westerly along said Haviland's land, to Mamaroneck river aforesaid; and from thence along the said river, as the same runs, to the place of Beginning, containing 227 acres, one quarter of an acre, and thirty-three rods. AND WHEREAS we the subscribers, are part owners of all the lands contained in the boundaries of the several tracts before mentioned, which remain unsold, and undisposed of by the said Caleb Heathcote, in his life time, or by his descendants since his death, and are inclined to have partition made of the same, pursuant to one certain act of the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and General Assembly, of the colony of New-York, entitled, "An act for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto," passed the 9th day of January, 1762. And to one other certain act of the Governor, the Council, and General Assembly, entitled, "An act to continue an act, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto." And also to continue one other act, entitled, "An act to explain part of an act, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto," passed the 30th day of December, 1768. We do therefore hereby give notice, that Philip Pell, of the manor of Pelham, Jacobus Blacker, of New-Rochelle, and William Satton, of Mamaroneck, and all of the county of West-Chester, Esquires, (persons not interested in the said lands) are appointed Commissioners for the partition thereof, pursuant to the acts aforesaid; and that they, the said Commissioners will meet on Tuesday, the fifth day of April next, at the house of James Bally, in New-Rochelle, in the county of West-Chester aforesaid, to proceed to the partition of the same lands. And all persons interested in the said lands, are hereby required to attend on the day, and at the place aforesaid, for the purposes above mentioned. Given under our hands, this 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1773.

HEATHCOTE JOHNSTON,
JOHN BURNETT,
ANN BURNETT,
BOWES REED,
MARGARET REED.

NEW-YORK, Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after; and Larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT

To the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, or GENERAL ADVERTISER. Numb. 1625.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1774.

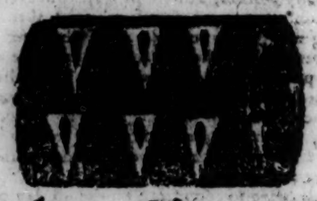
LOTS

Fronting Great George-Street,
To be Let, on Long Leases;
Inquire of the Printer. 27, 29.

ROBERT NICHOLSON,

TAYLOR and HABIT-MAKER,
FROM LONDON,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the PUBLIC, that he carries on his Business next Door to Messrs. Berrien and Fish's Store, near Burling's-Slip; where Ladies and Gentlemen, who may be pleased to Favour him with their Commands, may depend upon having their Work done, either laced, or plain, in the genteelest Manner, by their very humble Servant. 25—.



John Siemon,

FURRIER, in DOCK-STREET,
Oppofite Mr. HOLT's PRINTING OFFICE;
Has for SALE,

A General and complete aſſortment, of new faſhioned muffs and tippets, ermine, cloak linings, &c. &c.

He likewiſe manufactures, and ſells, gentlemen's caps, and gloves, lined with fur, very uſeful for travelling, and fleighing.

He alſo trims Lady's robes, and riding dreſſes, and faces and lapels gentlemen's waiſtcoats, &c.

HE HAS ALSO TO SELL,

A parcel of ground ſquirrel muffs and tippetts; and the very beſt black marten and marten throat ditto, fit for exportation; and gives the higheſt price for water-witches, ground ſquirrel, mole, and white weaſel ſkins. 7—

The moſt ELLEGANT ASSORTMENT of
OVAL LOOKING GLASSES,
PIER DITTO,
SCONCES and DRESSING GLASSES,
With and without DRAWERS,
EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS CITY.
ALSO,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
PICTURES AND PRINTS,
A LARGE COLLECTION OF
MAPS,
A NEW GENERAL ATLAS,
OPTICAL PILLAR MACHINES,
DISSECTED MAPS, IN BOXES,
IS JUST COME TO HAND,
PER THE SHIPS *London*, CAPT. CHAMBERS,
AND THE *Reſolved*, CAPT. MILLER,
FROM *LONDON*,
AND NOW OPENING FOR SALE, AT
JOHN MORTON's
STORE,
ON *HUNTER's-QUAY*.
AND LIKEWISE, A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF
EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS,
WELL ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,
WHICH HE WILL DISPOSE OF ON MODERATE TERMS,
FOR CASH OR THE USUAL CREDIT.

And per the Ship *Mary*, Capt. *Harvey*, juſt arrived from *Briſtol*;

Men's, youth's, and boy's beaver, caſtor and felt hats; German ſerges, women's Briſtol ſhoes; long and ſhort pipes, a neat aſſortment of ſhoe knee and buckles; gilt and plated coat and jacket buttons, knives and forks, cutteau knives, Barlow pen do. pewter diſhes, plates and baſons; 3d. 4d. 6d. 10d. 20d. and 40d. nails, ſhot and fuſee balls, &c. &c. &c.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC,
THAT THE
UNIVERSAL STORE
OF
GERARDUS DUYCKINCK,
at the Sign of the
LOOKING GLASS and DRUGGIST POT,

IS removed to the Dwelling-Houſe, next but one from the corner of the Old Slip, now occupied by Henry Will, Sweetzer; having alſo replaced the Sign of the LOOKING GLASS and DRUGGIST POT, from thence back of his ſaid dwelling houſe, in Little Dock-ſtreet, between the widow Duyckinck and Richard Ten Eyck, baker being one and the ſame ſtore, running back from ſtreet to ſtreet.

He has imported from London and Briſtol, in the laſt Veſſels,

A large Aſſortment of GOODS,
Such as have not been [illegible] to this city before,
Being a curious aſſortment of [illegible] Goods, viz.,
Looking-Glaſſes, and Sconces, Dreſſing-Glaſſes;
Pictures of all Sizes and Sorts,
Particular capital prints which coſt for engraving from one to three hundred guineas.
China and cut white Flint Glaſs,
A large and beautiful aſſortment.
ALSO,
A large Aſſortment of Drugs,
With every article connected therewith:
And alſo in thoſe ſundry branches, as
PAINTERS and LIMNERS COLOURS,
DYERS and FULLERS COLOURS,
WINDOW GLASS of all Sizes,
With COACH and PLATE GLASS.
FOUNDERS and SMELTERS ARTICLES.
JEWELLERS STONES, &c.
HATTERS TRIMMINGS.
Table Knives and Forks, a complete Aſſortment.
London and hard Metal PEWTER,
SHEET LEAD
Ditto Brafs } In Boxes,
Ditto Copper } Rolls and
Ditto Tin } Bundles.
Ditto Iron
STEEL of different Sizes and Marks.
NAILS and SHOT of all Sizes.
WRITING PAPER of all Sizes.
ALSO, an Aſſortment of
Paper Hangings, and Carpeting.
DISTILLERS ARTICLES.
SPICERY——SNUFFS.

And a Variety of other Articles for Country Stores, and the Army, too tedious to mention, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable Terms. 6—

Neſbitt Deane,

HATS,

MANUFACTURED by the Advertiſer (reſiding in the old Coffee-Houſe, oppoſite the New.—New-York) to exceed in fineneſs, cut, colour, and cock: And by a method peculiar to himſelf, to turn rain, and prevent the ſweat of the head damaging the crown: Encouragement to thoſe who buy to ſell again. He, impreſt with the deepeſt gratitude, being ſenſible of the many favours, and honours conferred on him, does, unfeignedly return to all thoſe who have favoured him with their cuſtom, and intereſt, his moſt humble and hearty thanks; aſſuring them, at the ſame time, that by all poſſible means, he will ever endeavour, to diſcharge himſelf in his functions, with faithfulneſs, to all mankind. 7—

To prevent the great and unneceſſary Expence beſtowed on repairing

WATCHES,

THE Advertiſer, undertakes to clean them at 2s. each, glaſſes 1s. ſome 6d. beſt mainſprings; enamelled dial plates, fitted complete at 6s. each; every particular in repairing at HALF the price charged by others, and will keep them in proper order in future, gratis.

Variety of new work, in plain ſilver, and metal caſes, beautifully gilt and covered with ſhagreen, &c. ſome very low priced; Alſo a neat dial.

☞ Watches juſtly valued, for thoſe who are about to buy, or ſwap elſewhere.

By JOHN SIMNET, only regular London manufacturer here—At the dial on Murray's wharf, New-York.

Richard Norris,

HAT MAKER, from LONDON.

TAKES this method to return his ſincere thanks to all his friends, and cuſtomers, for their paſt favours, and to acquaint them, that he now has the neweſt faſhion from the Queen's hat maker, in London, ſuch as has not been made in theſe parts: He likewiſe makes all ſorts of hats, and jumps, plain and turned, thick or thin. Ladies, at any diſtance, by ſending their meaſures, may be fitted at the ſhorteſt notice, which, with every endeavour to give general ſatisfaction, will be the conſtant ſtudy of the publick's very obliged, and very humble ſervant, RICHARD NORRIS.

At his houſe, next door to Mr. Cruger's, in Smith ſtreet. 21 34

FRANCIS LEWIS, and SON,

HAVE for SALE, at their Store in QUEEN-STREET, near the Fly-Market, the following GOODS, viz.

BROAD CLOTHS of all ſorts,
French cloths,
Caſſimers,
Sagathies,
German ſerge,
Bearſkins,
Dyed duffels,
Striped duffels,
Bath coating,
Frize, baize,
Kattens,
Penniſtons,
White, red and yellow flannel,
White and ſpotted fearnſkins,
Embaſs'd ſerge,
Drab ſeamoaking,
White linſey,
Stroudş,
2, 1½, and 1 han Indian blankets.

WRITING PAPER,
Men's and women's gloves.
Pewter of all ſorts.
PAINT, and paint bruſhes.
Silk handkerchiefs, ſtockings and gloves,
Sewing ſilk,
Threads and pins,
Tammies, durants, and cambletz,
Shalloons, prunellas, and crapes,
Calamancoes, damaſks, and [illegible],
Checks of all ſorts,
Striped hollands,
Bed ticking,
Fuſtians, drawboys,
Marſeilles quilting,
Dutch cord,
Velverets,
Hoſiery of all ſorts.
HOSE's SHOES in ſmall trunks.

A VARIETY OF
India Goods, viz.
Taffeties, Perſians,
Damaſſes, luteſtrings,
Paduaſoys, ſattins,
Amoneens, modes and ſeelongs.
Printed callicoes and cottons,
Muſlins of various ſorts,
Cambricks, lawns,
Dowlas, garlix, tandems,
Piattilas royal,
Piſtol lawns,
White and black gauze,
Gauze handkerchiefs, and aprons,
Minionets.
LOOKING GLASSES.
Felt and caſtor hats.
GUN-POWDER in half barrels and quarter caſks. 3—

EDERDOWN for winter COVERLIDS.
JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c. &c.

ABEEL and BYVANCK,

Near COENTIES-MARKET, Albany Dock,
Have for ſale, wholeſale and retail, reaſonably,
A large Aſſortment of Ironmongry and Cutlery; alſo,
The following Holland goods, &c.

ALLUM
Brimſtone
Copperas
Chalk
Sweeds iron
Beſt refin'd ditto
Bloomery do.
German ſteel
London TC do.
Bliſter'd do.
Hoop iron
Briſtol pots
Newark do.
New-England do.
New-York do.
Iron tea kettles
Stew pans
Skillets
Dogs
Waggon and cart boxes
Gridirons
Sad irons
Powder
Shot
Bar lead
Anvils
Vices
Beck irons
Hammers
Sledges
Mill and X cut ſaws
Albany peas
Indigo
Scale beams, large and ſmall
Frying pans
Flax hatchels, beſt ſort
Tea kettles
Very large and ſmall ſlates
Waffle irons
Garden ſhears
Mill ſaws in ſets
Spinnel
Corn fans
Straw knives
Twine
Fiddles and ſtrings
Quills
Sealing wax
India pencils
White wash bruſhes
Hearth do.
Shoe do.
Weavers do.
Houſe do.
Sadlers do.
Powder blue
Heydenburgh ſalve
Hasteem oil
Oil ſtone 5s—

JOHN MORTON,

[illegible]

Gr[illegible]

[illegible]

red, blue, [illegible]

do. of all [illegible]

from 6/6 [illegible]

and [illegible]

plains, red, [illegible]

stripes, [illegible]

petticoatees, [illegible]

red [illegible]

let, crimson, [illegible]

mecoes, women's [illegible]

vens duck, [illegible]

brown, [illegible]

callimancoes, durants and [illegible]

ble folded [illegible]

durants, [illegible]

harr'd and plain [illegible]

and white crape, [illegible]

boy's felt, caster, and beaver ham[illegible] Irish li-

nens, piftol and long lawns, black [illegible]

black and cloth coloured [illegible]

ant, plain and fringed [illegible]

all perfians of all colours, plain and

flower'd black and white [illegible]

black and white filk gloves and mitts, black

and coloured [illegible] do. women's [illegible]

and girl's [illegible] crimfon, white and cloth

coloured leather gloves and mitts; men's

white filk hofe and coloured filk caps, [illegible]

thread from No. 10 to 30, flemish and cloth

coloured do. fewing filk, darning and knit-

ting threads, cotton rouzalls, blue and white

checky linen, and cotton handkerchiefs;

blue and white, and red and white fpotted,

ftamped linen handkerchiefs; black and

white gauze do. white, red, blank and

white ftriped borders, Kenting handker-

chiefs and aprons, filk and gauze aprons,

plain and flowered black and white gauze,

catgut, ftriped, fpriged and plain muflins;

white wax beads, black and white pound do.

a neat aflortment of ribbons and [illegible], 9-4,

10-4, and 11-4 white counterpains; black

and coloured cotton denims, brown fuftians,

jeans, white corded dimities, black and

white drawboys, gravets, blue laftings, bed-

bunts, ruffels of all colours, furniture checks,

yd. and 3-8 cotton do. 10 nail linen do. lac-

quered and double gilt buttons, plated do.

baflet do. of all colours, yarn hofe, men's,

boy's and girl's worfted hofe; black breeches

pieces, fpotted veft do. cambricks and lawns,

a large aflortment of ermid muffs and tip-

pets, minikin and large pins, Kilmarnock

caps, cap and apron tape, nonfopretties,

coarfe and fine combs, coarfe and qualit[illegible]

binding, fhoemakers fpinnel, crewels, mo-

hair, filk, hair and beft fcarf twift; men's

buckfkin, wafh, and black leather gloves;

worfted do. callicoes and chintzes, tefta-

ments, fpelling books, primmers, Holland

quills, fealing wax and wafers, bonnet pa-

per, chip hats, 3d. [illegible] 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d.

20d. and 24d. nails; 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by

10, and 10 by 12 window glafs; fheet iron,

bliftered fteel, long and fhort pipes, fine

long Dutch do. boxes of tin, fine and coarfe

iron wire, braft do. Scotch fnuff in bottles

and bladders, cutteau and penknives, com-

mon and tortoifefhell handle razors, fciffars,

glafs and braft fleeve buttons, cap wire,

common and White chapel needles, dar-

ning do. knives and forks, fheet iron double

and fingle, pewter bafons, plates and dishes;

bullets, 28 to the pound, fhot, fhoe and

knee buckles, fnuff boxes, Scotch and Wil-

ton carpets and carpeting, china as ufual.

Likewife a large aflortment of

Looking Glaffes, Pictures, Maps, &c.

PHILIP KISSICK,

DISTILLER and VINTNER,

At the upper End of Queen-ftreet, *has for Sale*,

MADEIRA and Teneriff Wine, Jamaica fpirits, Weft-India and New-York Rum; brandy and Geneva, (very little inferior to French brandy or Holland's gin) aniſeed, clove, cinnamon, citron and orange waters, and Doctor Stephens's; wholefale and retail at the very loweſt prices, for cash or ſhort credit. 51—

N. B. Alſo, pipes, bottle corks per groſs, and coffee.

GEORGE BALL,

[illegible] China, glaſs, earthen, ſtone and delft ware, of all kinds; neat cruit ſtands, and common do. japan'd ware and bottle ſtiders, &c. Briſtol crates of diſhes and cups, corks, grindſtones, with a good aſſortment for country ſtores. 23, 26.

To be ſold, at public Vendue,

At the Merchant's COFFEE-HOUSE,

On Tuesday the firſt day of March (if not ſold in the interim) at private ſale,

THE well built Houſe and Lot now in poſſeſſion of Mr. Robert Alexander, on a leaſe of five years to come from the 1ſt of May next, at £.90 per annum, with all taxes and repairs. It's ſituation for buſineſs is equal to any in town; on Hunter's Quay, oppoſite Meſſrs. Curſon and Stevens's.—The houſe has eight fire places, and a ſtone ciſtern in the yard,—is 34 feet 5 inches in front,—32 feet 9 inches in the rear,—in length on the N. E. ſide 55 feet 8 inches, and on the S. W. ſide 50 feet 4 inches, more or leſs.

A L S O,

The houſe and lot adjoining, now occupied by Mrs. Mary Gouverneur, has ſix fire places and a ſtone ciſtern in the yard, is 30 feet 7 inches in front and rear, and 48 in length on both ſides. Conditions of ſale to be known of Nicholas Gouverneur, the proprietor, at Mount-Pleaſant, near Newark, William Parſons in New-York, or

THOMAS WM. MOORE, Vendue-Maſter.

PISTOL POWDER in quarter caſks, CLARET in caſes, HYSON TEA, to be had of T. W. MOORE, at private ſale; and a variety of GOODS as uſual, every day at VENDUE. 30, 35.

RICHARD DEANE,

DISTILLER,

TAKES this Method to return his ſincere Thanks to all his Friends and Cuſtomers for their paſt Favours, and to acquaint them, he has now ready for Sale, at his Diſtillery between the College and the North-River, in *Murray-ſtreet*, near *Vaux-Hall*,

A Quantity of neat Brandy,	Red ratifie,
Raſberry Brandy,	Cinnamon water,
Cherry Brandy,	Clove water
Cherry rum,	Orange do.
Brandy ſhrub,	Annifeed do.
Shrub of Jamaica ſpirits,	All-Fours,
Geneva,	Doctor Stevens,
Spirits of Wine,	Weſt-India and New-York Rum,
Jamaica ſpirits,	Madeira, and Teneriff
Royal Uſquebaugh,	wines, &c. &c.

The good Quality of ſaid DEANE's LIQUORS, has for ſeveral Years paſt been well experienced; but in a more particular Manner this laſt Year—as the Demands for them have exceeded his Expectations, ten fold.

☞ And ſtill he is determined, if poſſible, to make better.

*** Being fully convinced by long Experience, that the ſureſt Means to acquire a ſpeedy Sale of the above *Articles*, is to make them of full Quality, at a moderate Charge, (as he is determined to ſell on as reaſonable Terms as any one elſe.) and good Attendance, which, with every other Endeavour to give general Satisfaction, will be the conſtant Study of the

Public's very obliged, and very humble Servant;

98— R. DEANE.

ALL Perſons that have any lawful Demands againſt the Eſtate of Johannes Hardenbrook, late of this City, Deceaſed; are deſired to bring in their Accounts, to the Subſcribers, Executors of the ſaid Will, on or before the firſt day of May next; and all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment to the ſaid Executors, on or before the ſaid firſt day of May next. 17, 28.

PETER VILLE, or
CORNELIUS ZURISEER, } Executors.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For raiſing the ſum of £ 6000,

For erecting a BRIDEWELL in this CITY, viz.

1	Prize of	£.1000	£.1000
1	Do.	500	1595
4	Do.	200	800
25	Do.	100	2500
30	Do.	50	1500
50	Do.	25	1250
70	Do.	15	1050
280	Do.	10	2800
3120	Do.	5	15,600

3485 Prizes,
16,515 Blanks,

20,000 Tickets, at 40s. each, are £.40,000

The above ſcheme is calculated in a manner the moſt beneficial for the adventurers, there being only about two and a half blanks to a prize, and ſubject to a deduction of 15 per cent. As the intention is of the moſt laudable kind, and the erection of a proper commodious building, as a reception for the correction of vagrants, of the diſſolute and idle, has been long wiſhed for, and is now become abſolutely neceſſary, from the great number of vagabonds daily ſculking about this city from every part of the continent; and as it is manifeſt, that ſuch a building will greatly contribute to the eaſe, ſafety and advantage of the inhabitants, and be of the greateſt public utility, the gentlemen who have ſet the project on foot, humbly hope that the generous, the benevolent, and the religious, of all denominations, will heartily and cheerfully concur in promoting a lottery intended for ſo laudable and very neceſſary a purpoſe.

The drawing to commence on the 2d day of May next, or ſooner if full (of which public notice will be given) under the inſpection of gentlemen of known probity and reputation, who will be under oath for the faithful performance of the truſt repoſed in them, and will be aſſiſted by the Church Wardens and Veſtry of the City and County. The ſum to be raiſ'd (as ſoon as the drawing is finiſhed) will be paid into the hands of the City Treaſurer, and drawn out by order of the Common Council, for the uſe and purpoſe before mentioned, and for no other uſe or purpoſe whatſoever. A liſt of the prizes will be publiſhed as ſoon as the drawing is completed, and the building then immediately begun.

The promoters of this eligible ſcheme are, actuated by no other motive than that of their country's good.—Tickets may be had of Iſaac Low, William Cockcroft, Charles Nicoll, Peter Meſier, Iſaac Corſa, Nicholas Bayard, Joſeph Allicocke, or John Holt. 51—

The beſt Price given for

ALL SORTS OF

LINEN RAGS,

According to their Quality and Fineneſs,

By JOHN KEATING,

AT HIS

PAPER MANUFACTORY,

On the North River, at his

STORE IN NEW-YORK,

Near BUNLING'S-SLIP,

Where he has for SALE

A Good aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, &c.

☞ The demand for paper in America, is of late ſo greatly increaſed, that very large ſums are continually ſent abroad for the purchaſe of it, to the great impoveriſhment of the Colonies: All the paper which is manufactured among our ſelves, is a clear ſaving, to us, of all the money that would be ſent out of the country to procure it; it is therefore hoped, that all thoſe who really wiſh to promote the intereſt of America, and of this country in particular, with which they are more cloſely connected in intereſt, will contribute their aid to the ſucceſs of the paper manufactory in this place, by a conſtant care and attention to ſave the linen rags, which every family could afford in a greater or leſs quantity, quite uſeleſs for any other purpoſe, and generally thrown away, but abſolutely neceſſary to a paper manufactory, which cannot be carried on without them.

The ſmalneſs of the value of rags in a family, is apt to make people careleſs in ſaving them, as being ſcarce worth the trouble; but ſmall as the value is, it is more than ſufficient, taking one family with another, to ſupply each with all the paper neceſſary for its uſe; And the benefit each will receive in common with the community, will be much greater than their immediate profit by the price of the rags. A certain place ſet a part in every houſe to receive them, and a little practice in ſaving them, would ſoon make it habitual to do it, and eſtabliſh this valuable manufactory upon a permanent foundation. 83—

bowels, helps ſickneſs at the ſtomach, ſtops vomiting, cures dizzineſs of the head, kills worms in children, helps the ſcurvy, cures a ſtinking breath, is good againſt coſtiveneſs, flatulencies, and the bilious cholic.

V. *Eſſence of Tar*; cures cachexies and ſcurvies, the chloroſis or green ſickneſs in virgins, hyſteric and hypochondriac diſorders, pleurilies and peripneumonies, weakneſs and lowneſs of ſpirits, all ſlow and lingering fevers and nervous diſorders; it helps ſtrains and bruiſes, fever and ague, &c.

Hand bills of their particular virtues, and directions how to uſe them, with certificates of cures will be given with them gratis.

the ſame ſtream) and two hundred and eighty nine acres of land round the forge and ſaw-mill, about 50 of which are under improvement. The forge is ſituated in the centre of a large tract of wood land, ſurrounded with a ſettled country, which is in want of refined bar iron, there being little manufactured in Connecticut, and the conſumption conſiderable. This eſtate, joined with that in Saliſbury, is capable of many improvements. For further particulars apply to Mr. Peter Vanderveort, merchant, in New-York; Mr. James Holmes, or Mr. Jared Lane, at the furnace; Mr. Ogden, at the forge, or Captain William Tiley, at Hartford. 13

en, both at ſeveral courts of iſſiont, as alſo at the general court of aſſizes; for a confirmation therefore unto the ſaid John Richbell, in his poſſeſſion and enjoyment of the premiſes; he the ſaid Francis Lovelace, did, by virtue of the commiſſion and authority unto him given, by his Royal Highneſs, give, ratify, confirm, and grant, unto the ſaid John Richbell, and to his heirs, and aſſigns, for ever, all the before recited tract or parcel of land.

AND WHEREAS Caleb Heathcote, Eſq; afterwards became ſeized in fee of the greateſt part of the lands contained in the eaſtermoſt of the ſaid three necks granted by Francis Lovelace, unto the aforeſaid John Richbell, in manner and form aforeſaid.

AND WHEREAS his late Majeſty King William the third, by letters patent, under the great ſeal of the colony of New-York, bearing date on the twenty-firſt day of March, in the fourteenth year of his reign, anno. domini, 1701, Did grant and confirm

the manor of Pelham, Jacobus Bleeker, Rochelle, and William Sutton, of Man and all of the county of Weſt-Cheſter. (perſons not intereſted in the ſaid lands pointed Commiſſioners for the partition purſuant to the acts aforeſaid; and that t ſaid Commiſſioners will meet on Tueſday day of April next, at the houſe of James New-Rochelle, in the county of Weſt-Cheſ ſaid, to proceed to the partition of the ſa And all perſons intereſted in the ſaid la hereby required to attend on the day, a place aforeſaid, for the purpoſes abovem Given under our hands, this 30th day of ber, in the year of our Lord, 1773.

HEATHCOTE JOHNS
JOHN BURNETT,
ANN BURNETT,
17, 28. BOWES REED,
MARGARET REED.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Sh
four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.